

Homeland Security Update

"Ensure a safe and secure Washington for the 21st Century"

October 2004

A message from Washington State Governor Gary Locke



Oct. 22, 2004

One of our primary goals in state government is to make sure our citizens are safe. Even before September 11, 2001, we began intensive efforts to upgrade our security. Many of the steps we have taken have made our citizens safer and more secure. We are fortunate to have some of the top experts in the nation working in our state.

For example, Maj. Gen. Tim Lowenberg, director of the Washington State Military Department, is the Homeland Security Chair of the national Adjutants General Association. Health Secretary Mary Selecky and our state Department of Health are leaders in bioterrorism preparedness. Secretary Selecky is the immediate past president of the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials and is also a past president of the Washington State Association of Local Public Health Officials.

Thanks to the leadership of individuals like Gen. Lowenberg and Secretary Selecky, our state has been recognized for its preparedness. We hosted the TOPOFF 2 exercise to test vital homeland security systems. We recently served as the national coordinator of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact. And the state Department of Health recently ranked among the top 10 states in public health emergency preparedness.

I want to emphasize: **We Are Prepared.** Our efforts began in late 1999 when I established the state's Committee on Terrorism. That committee brought local, state and federal officials together to address the state's vulnerabilities. The committee also helped set the priorities for spending the more than \$135 million in federal anti-terrorism funds we've received during the past five years.

A recent study by the Census Bureau reported that Washington ranks 8th among the states in receiving homeland security funding from the federal government. Our border with Canada, our major ports and our large ferry system necessitate such expenditures. We are using this funding in significant, innovative ways.

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Washington's progressive approach of creating a domestic security infrastructure, including the Committee on Homeland Security, the Domestic Security Executive Group and the nine homeland security regions, has positioned us as leaders in our field and has fostered partnerships and information sharing that spans far beyond the homeland security mission.

We have many highly trained teams available to assist in the event of a terrorist incident. For example, the National Guard Civil Support Team is a high-priority response unit that responds to situations involving weapons of mass destruction like biological, chemical, radiological or nuclear devices. The unit is made up of 22 full-time National Guard members. We were the first state in the nation to have a certified Civil Support Team.

The Washington Statewide Homeland Security Strategic Plan, completed in December 2003, was a historic and unprecedented undertaking. The completion of this plan represented another major step in the state's continuing effort to prevent, prepare, and respond to the threat of terrorism. This plan is critical because it determines the full spectrum of the state's homeland security requirements and, along with other state plans, illustrates the need to expand grant funding strategies for governments at all levels. It focuses funding priorities to build statewide capability and capacity. It demonstrates that we must go beyond only equipping emergency responders and also include other critical homeland security areas. The strategy has provided a framework that has strengthened our ability to defend against, deter, dissuade and to respond to and recover from terrorist attacks in Washington.

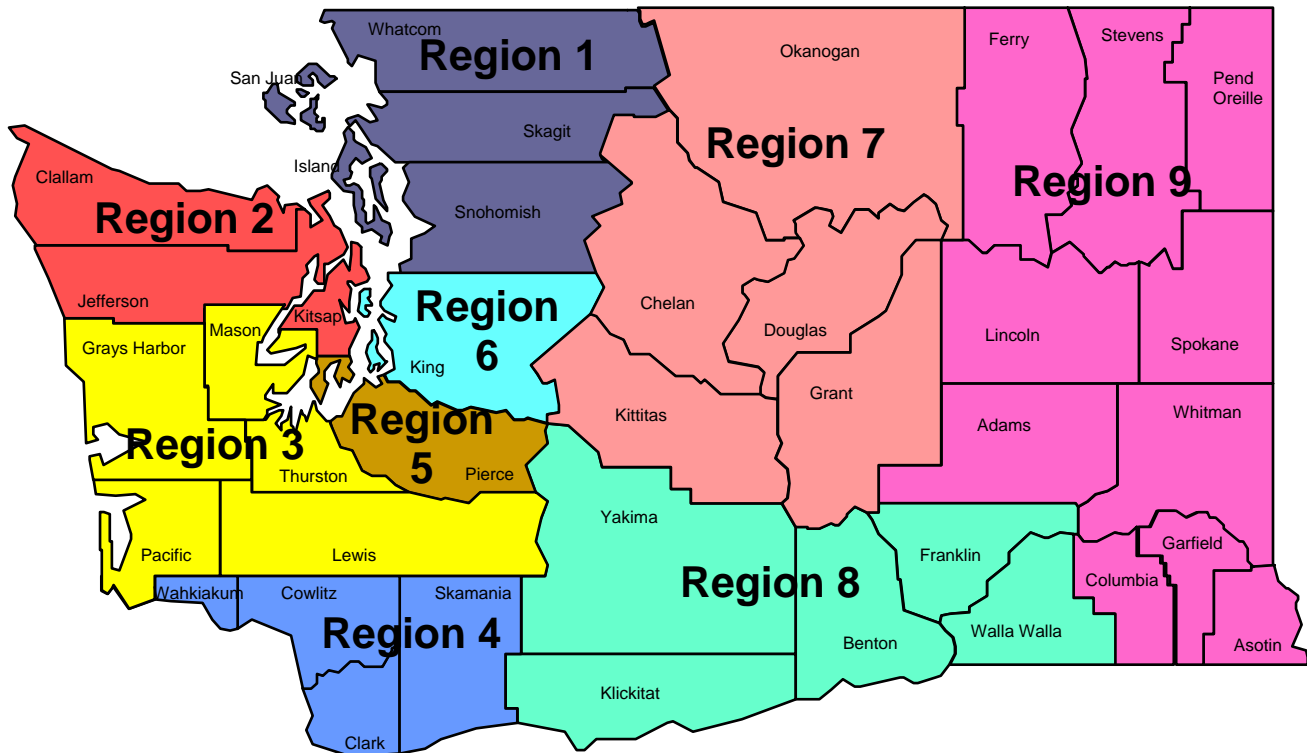
A consistent theme in our homeland security program has been that homeland security must involve every person and every organization in our state. Hundreds of private citizens, community and business leaders, tribal representatives, elected officials, and federal, state and local government partners have helped to make our state more prepared.

I applaud the efforts of state and local agencies to include as many stakeholders as possible in homeland security activities.

Through such coordinated action, we will reduce our vulnerabilities and protect against terrorist attacks. These collaborative efforts will help create sustainable programs that will endure far after the initial surge of federal funding. By working together, we will ensure a safe and secure Washington for the 21st century.

Around Washington — Regional Homeland Security News

Regional Homeland Security Coordination Districts (RHSCD)



¹Note: These coincide with Local Health Regions for Public Health Emergency Planning and Coordination

Region 1

In Snohomish County the Department of Emergency Management from the Region 1 area conducted the annual DEM Flood Plain Tour of this year's anticipated "hot spots" for the county's major rivers on October 16th. There were 33 participants from the Red Cross, Snohomish County Surface Water Management, the University of Washington volunteers, local Emergency Managers and the County Executive's office. Many thanks to Mike McCallister for an outstanding job of providing insightful scientific information to help better prepare for possible flooding this fall and winter. The goal is to strengthen the combined flood fight effort throughout the region. The partnerships and relationships forged in natural hazards training and operations also help build regional awareness and strength when faced with a man-made hazard such as terrorism threats.

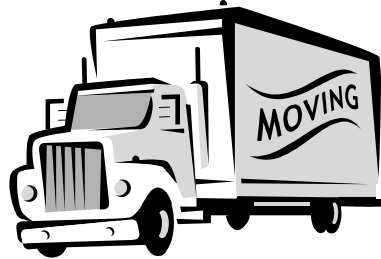
For more information please contact: Snohomish County DEM Roger Serra, Roger Serra (425) 423-7635 or Region 1 Homeland Security Coordinator Nancy Franze (425) 423-7635, nlfranze@snodern.org

Region 2

The Region 2 lead county is Kitsap County who is heavily engaged with moving into their brand new EOC this month.



Kitsap County Emergency Services Readiness Complex



For more information on Region 2 please contact: Kitsap County DEM Phyllis Mann, (360) 616-5870, Region 2 Homeland Security Coordinator John Szymanski (360) 616-5878, Jszymans@co.kigsap.wa.us

Region 4

The CERT program is very action in Region 4 and currently is running two classes in Clark County with thirty new students due to graduate in November. In addition several exercises are in the proposal stages throughout the region with work on training plans/budgets on-going to include; multiple explosive events, nuclear events, and bioterrorism related exercises. The four counties that makeup the region, Clark, Cowlitz, Skamania, and Wahkiakum have also been very busy working on the grant specifics for equipment submissions, purchasing and monitoring requirements.

For more information please contact: Clark County DEM Tom Griffith (360) 737-1911 ext. 3951 or Region 4 Homeland Security Coordinator Ernie Schnabler (360) 737-1911 (ext 3950) and ernestus.schnabler@clark.wa.gov

Region 5 Highlights

The Port of Tacoma, the City of Tacoma and other local, state and federal entities participated in the Asymmetrical Warfare Initiative (AWI)-04 exercise on 5-7 October 2004. The exercise was coordinated through the Navy's Center for Asymmetrical Warfare, Point Mugu, California and provided a homeland security, complex scenario event for the Seattle and Tacoma area. Local, state, federal, and military authorities exercised in a maritime/coastal terrorism context, including weapons of mass destruction, to enhance the capabilities of all participants in responding to asymmetric threats. AWI-04N provided dynamic and realistic learning environments at both the operational and tactical levels. The exercise provided a valuable training opportunity for federal, state, and local agencies in a terrorism scenario. The context and vignettes were designed to exercise organizational roles and responsibilities, identify potential operational friction points and opportunities for greater collaboration.



Port of Tacoma

Region 5 sent more than 50 participants during the last week of September to attend the FEMA Integrated Emergency Management Course (IEMC) in Anniston, Alabama on the Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS). The MMRS Plan in Region 5 is an enhancement of current and local capability with an emphasis on clearly defining each agency's role for overall coordination of incident response and mitigation. The community-specific IEMC exercised the MMRS plan for the region. Region 5's contingent included representatives from EMS, Public Health, Fire, Law, Emergency Management, and other disciplines.

Pierce County played a supporting role in two military exercises within Region 5 during September. Fort Lewis conducted exercise CASCADE CASTLE 04 and McChord AFB completed RESIDENCE REX. The Army exercise focused on a chemical/biological terrorist event on post while the Air Force exercise scenario was the impact of a volcanic eruption on base operations.

The Seattle Urban Area, including Pierce County, participated in the DHS-ODP sponsored Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Conference in San Diego, California, 4-5 October 2004. A featured conference topic was implementation of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Conference attendees represented the Western States' UASIs locations.

Ken Parrish has been selected as the Operations Program Manager for Pierce County's Department of Emergency Management. Ken replaces Ed Reed who left Pierce County for a position with the Terrorism Research Center. Ken brings a wealth of experience derived from his long service at the State EOC and as the Homeland Security manager at the State Department of Agriculture. Ken's EOC background will be well used as the City of Tacoma and Pierce County begin to develop the plans for constructing a joint EOC.



*Ken Parrish - Pierce County DEM
Operations Manager*

For more information please contact:
Tom Symonds, Region 5 Homeland Security Coordinator, (253) 798-7842 or tsymond@co.pierce.wa.us

Region 6

Region 6 is very busy with their new Critical Infrastructure Protection Workgroup. This group will be overseeing the development of a regional Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) Plan. The region is very committed to ensuring a comprehensive collaborative approach to identifying and planning the protection of critical infrastructure. In addition Region 6 is in the final stages of implementing their new regional Homeland Security Strategic Plan. Along with this effort is developing an allocation process based on their HLS Strategic Plan for anticipated FFY05 funding for the region. Region 6 was an active participant in the recent Blue Cascades Exercise focusing on critical infrastructure areas with dialogue from public and private sector participants. Region 6 also conducted a terrorism exercise involving the Seattle Metro, is currently revising their Regional Disaster Plan, and ramping up for Continuity of Operations and services exercises.

Additional information on the King County Regional Homeland Security process can be found online, at www.metrokc.gov/prepare <<http://www.metrokc.gov/prepare>>.

For more information, contact Eric Holdeman, King County Office of Emergency Management via pager, at 206-559-5672. **This release is also posted on the King County Executive's Web site, at <<http://www.metrokc.gov/exec>>**

Region 7

There was a Regional Functional Exercise conducted on September the 28th held in Wenatchee, WA where elements from all counties in the region participated. The exercise scenario started with a terrorist ramming the back of an ammonia tanker truck creating two downed persons and a localized ammonia release. Twenty-minutes after the event occurred, and response agencies were on scene or in route, a second terrorist bomb attack on a rail tanker car containing sulfuric acid happened. The location of this second incident, sulfuric acid spill, was in the downtown Wenatchee creating several casualty victims and the possible perpetrator. As part of the scenario, another perpetrator was placed in the area to determine if responders could locate and isolate him prior to causing further harm.

The exercise utilized two decontamination systems, one at the sulfuric acid incident scene and another at the receiving hospital. Both systems were fully functional, with decontamination done at the scene and then again at the hospital. The outlying counties in the region "stood-up" their EOCs and worked through their local responder agencies to determine available resources to assist the Wenatchee area.

Much was learned from the exercise and actions to close gaps are being developed.

The region is working to establish Wenatchee Valley and Big Bend Colleges as ODP approved training institutions. Bringing training close to home is a very high priority to focus on the large number of volunteers in the responder agencies of our rural areas.

For more information please contact: Grant County DEM Sam Lorenz (509) 762-1462 or Region 7 Homeland Security Coordinator Dean Curtis (509) 750-7174 or gcem@co.grant.wa.us

Region 8

REGION 8 NEWS

Franklin, Benton, Klickitat, Walla Walla, Yakima Counties and the Yakama Nation

Region 8 has been busy these past few months. We are continually planning activities that support our community for potential disasters, communications, training, and progressing into the planning for the Functional Exercise in 2005.



Region 8 Homeland Security Council continues to meet monthly to discuss ongoing activities, grants, and other items of interest around our region. Planning for the February functional exercise is well under way.



Benton-Franklin CERT has been going strong with 3 sessions finished and 46 volunteers who have completed the CERT Program. Our next session starts November 2; we will have 30 volunteers for this session. Additional opportunities have been made for the CERT members to volunteer in Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM) Airport Exercise, assist in

Benton County Emergency Services (BCES) EOC as support personnel and participate in the Benton County SWAT Team drill. There is planning for additional training for the volunteers currently underway.

Walla Walla CERT

A CERT Basic Training Class has begun with 24 students enrolled. The training will finish on October 17, 2004.

Yakima CERT

A Volunteer Program Coordinator was hired September 7, 2004, to develop the CERT program for Yakima County, inventory volunteer resources, and develop a volunteer support unit for YVOEM. He is moving forward making numerous contacts in the volunteer world.

Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP). Walla Walla County elected officials and department heads through a series of coordination sessions developed a COOP. Walla Walla County Emergency Management Homeland Security Planner and Director facilitated the process and prepared the plan.

Downtown Walla Walla Evacuation Plan. Walla Walla County Homeland Security Planner has developed a draft evacuation plan for downtown Walla Walla. This coordinated, all-hazard plan will be formally announced before a planned building evacuation drill in November.



Communications in Walla Walla. Walla Walla County has completed an inventory of radio equipment for all response disciplines. The inventory includes each radio, manufacturer, model, and to whom issued. The next step involves preparing an interoperability communications plan, which is planned for this fall and winter.

RIMS Website. Yakima County Emergency Management has developed a Resource Inventory Management System (RIMS) Web Portal. RIMS is a secure web site protected by login and password. It houses resources equipment, facilities and resource data from government and private entities within Yakima County. It includes data from fire departments, law enforcement, public works, technology services, code enforcement agencies, water departments, communications centers, health districts and private ambulances. It is searchable for specific equipment facilities or resources. RIMS is in place and meets our county wide resource inventory required identified in the Mutual Aid Agreement. It has been approved for general use.



Shelter-In-Place. Franklin County Emergency Management Homeland Security Planner has been working with all of the schools in Franklin County to implement a Shelter-In-Place Plan in conjunction with their emergency plans. Small Shelter-In-Place drills will be starting in November.

Yakama Nation has come aboard the Homeland Security Council for the region. They are instituting a communications plan for towers, repeaters, and additional radios for first responders. Job postings have been sent out to fill the positions of planners, etc. for their emergency management office.

Klickitat County Emergency Management is in the process of hiring consultants to update emergency plans and surveying for the communications study for the county.

For more information please contact: Franklin County Emergency Management, John Scheer (509) 546-5845 or jscheer@co.franklin.wa.us.

Team Washington - Building Partnerships Throughout the State

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Washington Computer Incident Response Center
Washington's first line of defense in a computer security incident

The past 10 years have witnessed an increase in electronic traffic between the Internet and state and local government networks; traffic that must be protected to maintain citizens' trust in government. However, incidents such as virus and denial of service attacks threaten constantly to shut down private and public sector businesses.

As a result of these events and the anti-terrorism measures laid out by Governor Gary Locke, the Department of Information Services (DIS) established the Washington Computer Incident Response Center (WACIRC), a partnership of authorized state agency security professionals tasked with multiple statewide goals:

- establish standards for ensuring the security of state technology, including the physical security of the computers and telecommunications and anti-virus protection;
- establish standards for the connection of computers to the state network and the circumstances under which they will be terminated and restored;
- facilitate the sharing of security information, tools, techniques, and methods among state agencies;
- foster cooperation among state agencies for the effective prevention, detection, handling, and recovery from technology-related security incidents; and
- establish an Incident Response Center within the Department of Information Services and a process for reporting computer security-related emergencies and the communication of alert and advisory information about security threats and incidents.

This collaborative partnership of authorized agency security and IT professionals investigates potential computer security incidents, and communicates with state agency security personnel regarding the status of the incident. WACIRC members work together to establish a strong proactive defense strategy for the protection of the state government network.

According to Darlene Kosoff, DIS chief security officer, WACIRC works to protect the enterprise against cyber threats that target government systems and provide business continuity for state and local government organizations. "WACIRC does not replace existing state agency or organizational computer security response teams, but does focus on policies, processes and people. WACIRC's goal is to serve as the focal point for agencies to report, communicate information about and mitigate computer-related security incidents," said Kosoff. "WACIRC and its associated partners participate in a cooperative sharing of incident-related information, statistics, trends, best practices and recommendations for statewide security standards."

WACIRC has mobilized local government organizations throughout the state to join forces and deal with security incidents. Recognizing the value of WACIRC, Washington counties and cities are now participating with WACIRC on a regional basis via the Regional Incident Information Gathering, a city-county reporting and communication mechanism. WACIRC is also participating at a national level, with the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC) organization comprised of security executives from all 50 states who focus on cyber security information sharing. MS-ISAC efforts are in place to collaborate with the Department of Homeland Security through their secure incident-reporting portal, us-cert.gov.

For more information about WACIRC, contact Darlene Kosoff at 360-902-3253 or via e-mail at darlenek@dis.wa.gov

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WSDA Trains Staff for Agroterrorism Attack

While most of the nation's attention has been focused on the potential for another terrorist attack on a financial landmark, Washington's agricultural officials recently spent the day training to respond to a terrorist attack on the state's food supply.

The scenario was not entirely unfamiliar to those involved in the exercise: an animal health disease is discovered at a dairy farm in eastern Washington. This time, however, instead of one dairy cow with Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE or mad cow disease), which cannot be transmitted between animals, the hypothetical situation involved several animals exposed to foot and mouth disease, which is highly contagious among animals. Although foot and mouth disease (FMD) is not normally fatal, it is very painful and causes severe production loss. It does not represent a human health hazard.

Personnel representing 27 county, state and federal agencies participated in the daylong exercise at Camp Murray.

The primary objective of the agroterrorism exercise, according to Dr. Dan Jemelka, public health advisor for the Washington State Department of Agriculture's (WSDA) food safety, animal health and consumer services division, was to examine the operational capabilities of the state agriculture department to contain the disease and develop and implement a depopulation and disposal plan.

"Having just dealt with the BSE investigation earlier this year, we had a pretty good idea of what kind of manpower and equipment an incident like this would require," said Jemelka. "But unlike BSE, foot and mouth disease would need to be rapidly identified and contained. Quarantining the infected and exposed animals and animal products is necessary to stop the spread of disease."



WSDA Agroterrorism Exercise

In 1997, an outbreak of FMD in Taiwan killed almost four million swine. Within two weeks of the outbreak, more than 1,300 farms were affected. The last FMD outbreak in Washington State occurred in 1914 in Spokane. The last outbreak in the United States was in California in 1929.

It is estimated by the Department of Homeland Security and U.S. Department of Agriculture that a terrorist-introduced outbreak of FMD could be economically devastating to the U.S. economy, costing as much as \$33 billion.

Jemelka said another objective of the exercise was to examine WSDA's ability to maintain the round-the-clock staffing and resources a FMD incident would require. Seventeen of the 75 people participating in the drill were WSDA staff, primarily from the office of food safety, animal health and consumer services.

Since the BSE incident, Jemelka has been in charge of WSDA's efforts to form a Reserve Veterinary Corps, which trains veterinarians and veterinary technicians in animal health emergency management. So far, 40 veterinarians and veterinary technicians have enlisted in the reserve corps.



Steve Kalmbach, WSP at Agriterrorism Exercise

"In a real event we would be calling them immediately to provide back-up and relief to our four field veterinarians and veterinary technician," Jemelka said. "A number of questions and concerns that came up (during the exercise) about education; traffic control -- including people, family, employees, and vehicles; and other things that would need to be done would require their assistance. Also, other agency personnel familiar with the livestock industry, such as the Livestock Identification/Brand program, would be a tremendous help and would be called in."

Washington has not received any specific terrorist threat against agriculture. But an incident in June at an Enumclaw dairy, in which several cows were splashed with a toxic substance, was originally investigated as a possible ecoterrorist attack. Although it was eventually determined the contact was accidental, the event underscored the need for WSDA workers to be trained to identify and respond to potential man-made threats.

"Since the last time the state department of agriculture did an FMD exercise with a terrorism-based scenario, many things have changed in the agriculture sector due to the heightened awareness of the threat agroterrorism/ecoterrorism poses to the vital agriculture infrastructure," said Ken Parrish, WSDA's homeland security coordinator. "Our FMD exercise provided us our first opportunity to discuss and test how we would respond and carry out recovery activities using the new National Response Plan, which was drafted in response to the events of Sept. 11 and is currently being implemented by states nationwide."

Parrish said the next step for agriculture officials is to develop an Improvement Plan, correcting any gaps in the current response plan. Once the plan is revised and updated, WSDA staff and others will be trained on the new procedures and likely tested in another exercise.

For more information please contact Dave Hodgeboom, Washington Department of Agriculture at: (360) 735-5508 and dHodgeboom@agr.wa.gov or Kate Sandboe, Washington Department of Agriculture Communications at (360) (360) 902-1815.

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Washington continues preparation for public health emergencies

Washington state is moving forward in its efforts to prepare for acts of bioterrorism and other public health emergencies, thanks to a third year of funding from the federal department of Health and Human Services. The Washington State Department of Health will receive \$26.9 million through August 2005, about half of which will be distributed directly to local health systems.

In the coming year, our preparedness program will focus on testing the emergency preparedness plans recently completed by Washington's **35** local health jurisdictions and 9 emergency planning regions. Each will hold exercises involving a full range of partners including police, emergency response, public health, and hospital personnel, as well as tribes, the military and others. Additionally, the program will stage one full-scale, state preparedness exercise.



Secretary of Health Mary Selecky addresses U.S. and Canadian officials at cross-border emergency preparedness conference.

The state will continue to improve its ability to detect disease outbreaks by ensuring that significant disease cases are reported quickly, investigations are conducted in a consistent manner, and laboratory results are reported quickly. The program has developed several Web-based systems to improve information sharing for these activities and will extend their use throughout the state. Additionally, the program will work closely with British Columbia health authorities to improve our state's ability to detect and respond to disease outbreaks across our common border.

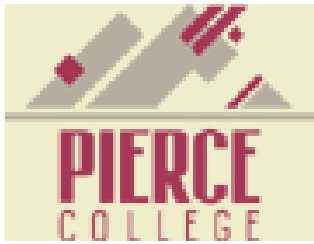
Washington will continue to equip hospitals with bio-hazard suits and isolation facilities and make certain hospitals have the ability to handle a sudden influx of infectious patients.

This year, the program will amend local and regional plans to include provisions for responding to a large-scale flu outbreak, mesh hospital emergency plans with public health emergency plans, develop plans for emergency medical services and trauma care, and provide funds to local health departments to plan for receiving and quickly distributing federal medical supplies to large numbers of people in an emergency.

By August of next year, Washington will be much more prepared than it was when the program began two years ago, but there is much to do. We hope to continue making progress next year under a revised HHS grant program.

For more information please contact: Rick Buell, Manager, Washington State Department of Health Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program (360) 236-4606. rick.buell@doh.wa.gov

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Pierce College Designated as Center of Excellence for Homeland Security



Pierce College International House – WA HLS Center of Excellence

The Washington State Board for Community and Technical Colleges has designated Pierce College as the Center of Excellence for Homeland Security (COE), with the responsibility for facilitating and coordinating homeland security initiatives for a coalition of the state's 34 community and technical colleges.

The creation of the COE will help ensure that the state's emergency first responders in a wide range of disciplines will be prepared and fully qualified for responding to a Weapons of Mass Destruction terrorism event, according to COE Director Mike Campbell. Estimates indicate that more than 101,000 first responders need to be trained statewide by 2006, he said.

Campbell, who has been a full-time instructor in the Criminal Justice program at Pierce College for the last two years, has had extensive experience in law enforcement and homeland security. He served as a special projects officer for the Pierce County Dept. of Emergency Management, where he conducted the 2003 Homeland Strategy and Security Assessment. A retired U.S. Army colonel, he is a former provost marshal of Fort Lewis.

The Center of Excellence will be based at the International House on the Pierce College Fort Steilacoom campus beginning this fall, but much of its work will actually be done in cyberspace. Online courses will be made available through WAOL, the virtual campus of the state's 34 community and technical colleges, and will address the training needs of disciplines and groups including law enforcement, fire service, emergency management services, military department/Emergency Management Dept., public health, hospitals, public works, transportation, elected officials, private industry, and volunteers.



Mike Campbell

The COE, which is supported through state Workforce funds, will help to define a statewide infrastructure for homeland security initiatives, improve coordination among emergency responders, and make it easier to track participants and ensure that their training credentials are recognized nationally.

"The COE will be a one-stop shop for homeland-security training, information and resources," Campbell said. "It will become the place that industry can rely on to understand their particular homeland security needs and help them solve their homeland security-related problems."

Pierce also is engaged in another initiative related to homeland security training. Pierce College District Chancellor Steve Wall serves on a national task force to define community college's role in training programs to support homeland security. In response to a growing national need to develop better training and new programs related to homeland security, the American Association of Community Colleges (AACC) appointed the 21-member task force last January to define a long-range strategy for the nation's 1,173 two-year colleges.

For more information on the Center of Excellence for Homeland Security contact Mike Campbell at (253) 912-3622. [Index](#)

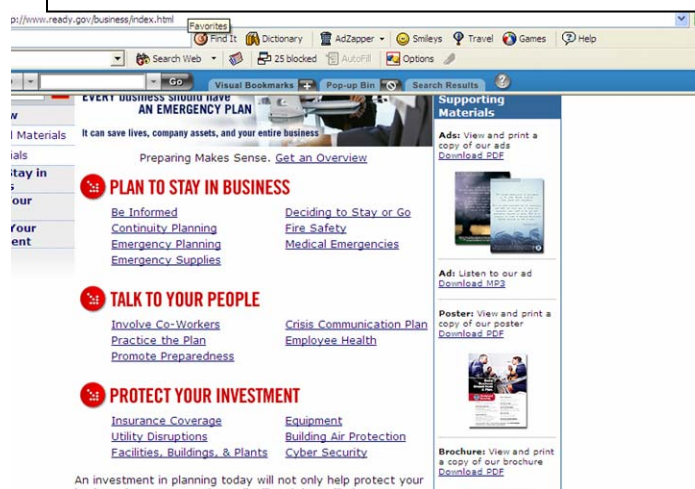


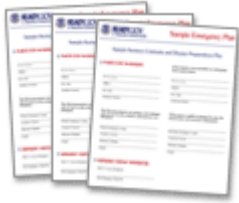
Ready Business Campaign

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the Advertising Council launched the *Ready Business* campaign on September 23, 2004. This extension of Homeland Security's successful *Ready* campaign, which has helped millions of individuals and families prepare for emergencies, focuses on business preparedness. *Ready Business* helps owners and managers of small to medium-sized businesses prepare their employees, operations and assets in the event of an emergency.

- The terrorist attacks of 9-11 and more recently hurricanes Charley, Frances and Ivan showed that disastrous events can paralyze business operations. Small to medium-sized businesses in particular are most vulnerable following a disaster. Having an emergency plan can help protect a company and maximize its potential for survival.
- Too few businesses are taking the necessary steps to prepare for emergencies. One of the key findings of the 9-11 Commission report was the need for the private sector to prepare for potential disasters. The report stated, "Private-sector preparedness is not a luxury; it is a cost of doing business in the post-9-11 world. It is ignored at a tremendous potential cost in lives, money, and national security."
- The goal of *Ready Business* is to raise the business community's awareness of the need for emergency planning and motivate businesses to take action. The campaign encourages business owners and managers to: plan to stay in business; talk to their employees and protect their investment.
- The *Ready Business* messages will be delivered through the a website <http://www.ready.gov/business/index.html>, brochures, radio, print and internet advertisements, as well as key partnerships. These materials provide practical steps and easy-to-use templates that include information on creating an evacuation plan; fire safety; including employees throughout the process; considering people with special needs; and protecting business investments by securing facilities and equipment and reviewing insurance coverage.

The Ready Business Website Currently Has Resources for Continuity Planning, Emergency Planning & Supplies And Many Other Resources for Businesses





*Some of the Many Sample Plan Formats and Checklists
Available on the Ready Business Website
&
Links to Those Formats*

- <http://www.ready.gov/business/downloads.html>

- *Ready Business* is funded by Homeland Security's Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate. The initiative was developed and launched in partnership with:
 - The 9/11 Public Discourse Project
 - ASIS International
 - Business Executives for National Security
 - The Business Roundtable
 - International Safety Equipment Association
 - International Security Management Association
 - National Association of Manufacturers
 - National Federation of Independent Businesses
 - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 - Small Business Administration
 - Society of Human Resource Management
 - U.S. Chamber of Commerce

The Ready campaign is a national public service advertising campaign produced by the Ad Council in partnership with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Ready is designed to educate and empower American citizens to prepare for and respond to potential terrorist attacks and other emergencies. Citizens interested in receiving a "Get Ready Now" brochure may call 1-800-BE-READY, visit www.Ready.gov for more information or select this link for the brochure

Ready Business Brochure

Our Latest Brochure.

[Click Here to download](#) (📄, 728k)



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WSF Statement Regarding Increased Screening Requirements

Washington State Ferries is committed to the safety of its passengers and crew. In July, WSF implemented its security plan to comply with the Federal Maritime Transportation Security Act regulations.



One component of the security regulations covered in the WSF security plan involves the screening of vehicles. In response to the screening requirement, the Washington State Patrol (WSP) introduced the use of explosive detection canine teams to screen vehicles starting in April of this year. They also increased the presence of Troopers at WSF terminals.

The U.S. Coast Guard recently issued a new directive that further increases screening requirements. To meet these new requirements, it is now possible that State Patrol officers at WSF terminals could begin random inspections of vehicles on or after Oct. 9. This would mean that officers could ask motorists to open vehicle enclosures (e.g., trunks, panel doors) for visual inspection.

This new directive changes the screening requirements at all Maritime Security (MARSEC) levels, including MARSEC Level One. Details of the specific screening levels are kept confidential to protect public safety.

The new screening requirements, effective Oct. 9, are expected to achieve a level of deterrence judged by the federal government to be effective and necessary. They are not based on any specific information about potential threats to Washington State Ferries.

WSF will change the signs posted at ferry terminal tollbooths and passenger entry areas to read "Vehicles Subject to Screening and Inspection." The signs will be going into place with a goal of completing the change by Tuesday, Oct. 5.

For more information please contact: Ned Kiley, Washington State Ferries, (206)-515-3474 or KileyNe@wsdot.wa.gov.



Washington State Patrol Sgt. Kerry Kintzley, left, with Buddy, his bomb-sniffing yellow Lab, and Trooper Mike Allan are part of the enhanced **security** measures at the Colman Dock in Seattle as vehicles wait to board the boat



State Trooper Mike Allan checks for explosives with Sampson, his American bulldog, at the Colman Dock in Seattle yesterday.

Washington State Ferries Is

The largest ferry system in the United States, serving eight counties within Washington and the Province of British Columbia in Canada. Our existing state system has 10 routes and 20 terminals that are served by 29 vessels.

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Washington National Guard
Readiness Transformation Includes Added Homeland Security
Resources with Civil Support Team (CST) and the Chemical,
Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High Yield Explosives
(CBRNE) Enhanced Response Force Package (NGCERFP)

As Washington citizens expand their knowledge of emergency preparedness, they can be assured their National Guard citizen-soldier/airmen are working hard to enhance the Guard's readiness and disaster response capabilities.

The Washington National Guard recently was selected for one of twelve (12) national strategically placed enhanced packages with the creation of a NGCERFP – short for National Guard Chemical Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and conventional High Yield Explosives (CBRNE) Enhanced Response Force Package. The NGCERFP is designed to work in concert with civil and military authorities as part of a nationally orchestrated emergency response system. The NGCERFP is a follow-on force in support of the highly specialized full-time Washington National Guard 10th Civil Support Team - CST (Weapons of Mass Destruction) headquartered at Camp Murray, WA. These specially trained CST and NGCERFP units can also be augmented by other National Guard units, such as medical and engineer units for domestic emergencies requiring chemical decontamination and search and rescue capabilities.



NGCERFP Training and Certification in WA



WA Citizen Soldiers Help Provide Enhanced Homeland Security Emergency Preparedness Capabilities

The NGCERFP consists of a core of full-time personnel augmented by traditional National Guard citizen-soldiers and airmen. The NGCERFP concept combines existing Army and Air Force National Guard medical, engineer and security forces to leverage current force structure into a capabilities-based force packages with some adjustments in organization and equipment.. The NGCERFP can perform mass medical decontamination, technical casualty search and extraction and emergency medical treatment in hostile weapons of mass destruction operating environments. Functioning as a robust follow-on team capability to the CST the NGCERFP is composed of five cells, command and control, security, medical, extraction and decontamination and medical services. Much larger than the CST, the NGCERFP can operate for much longer durations. A CERFP typically consists of an enhanced division medical company with a decontamination and treatment

capability, and an enhanced engineer company with The NGCERFP is designed to be a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region-wide asset (Region X consists of Washington, Alaska, Oregon and Idaho). The Washington National Guard NGCERFP will work in coordination with NORTHCOM and other military forces and commands as part of the overall national response of local, State and Federal assets. NGCERFP may be pre-positioned at designated locations in anticipation of a potential CBRNE situation.



Highly Mobile & Rapidly Deployable NGCERFP

The National Guard Civil Support Team (CST) is a high-priority response unit supporting civil authorities in responding to weapons of mass destruction (WMD) situations. The Civil Support Team provides a well-trained assessment team to support the State response as a lead element for the National Guard. The unit is made up of 22 full-time National Guard members and is designed to provide advice to the Incident Commander to help make assessments of the requirements for follow-on forces. The CST mission is to support civil authorities at a domestic CBRNE incident site by identifying CBRNE agents/substances, assessing current and projected consequences, advising on response measures, and assisting with appropriate requests for state support to facilitate additional resources. The CST provides assessment of the damage, consultation on logistics, medical, chemical and biological defense and transmission of the situation to higher headquarters to facilitate follow-on forces.

Washington was amongst the first (10) states in the nation to have a CST and the first one to be certified. Congress has authorized 32 CSTs and the goal is for all states to have access to CST team support. CST members are highly trained and certified in a number of areas involving CBRNE. They've completed agency training in HAZMAT sampling, radiation safety and air monitoring. In addition they've completed Department of Defense training in a wide range of topics including radiological accident command, control and coordination and the dynamics of international terrorism. Members of this special, joint Army-Air National Guard unit average more than 800 classroom hours of complex subject matter training.



WA National Guard CST Chinook Training Exercise

The medical members of the CST also receive an additional 200 hours of training on subjects ranging from health physics in radiation accidents to the medical effects of ionizing radiation. Medical personnel are licensed by the states in which they are based and certified by the U.S. Dept. of Defense to provide medical assistance at domestic incident sites.



WA National Guard CERFP – Asymmetric Warfare Initiative (AWI 04 North) Exercise at the Port of Tacoma

For more information please contact the Washington National Guard Public Affairs Office at (253) 512-8481 or paowa@wa.ngb.army.mil [Index](#)



Asymmetric Warfare Initiative Exercise 04 North

A Center for Asymmetric Warfare Project

The Center for Asymmetric Warfare

The Center for Asymmetric Warfare (CAW) was created in 1999 by Naval Air Systems Command – Weapons Division (NAVAIR-WD) at Point Mugu, California, in partnership with the Department of Energy's Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, and the non-profit Battelle Memorial Institute. The CAW mission at the time was to provide testing, training, and experimentation for Department of Defense (DOD) expeditionary forces, to prepare them to respond to incidences of asymmetric warfare, while deployed outside of the United States.

In the summer of 2000, CAW conducted its first major exercise; Limited Objective Experiment Zero (LOE-0), with US Naval expeditionary forces under the command of Commander Third Fleet. The terrorist attacks of 9/11 resulted in a series of terrorism response exercises expanded to include local and regional authorities focusing on multi-agency responses requiring communication and coordination among DOD, First Responders and Emergency Managers within a region. With synergy created through cooperative partnerships and teaming arrangements among civilian and military agencies, CAW provides region-wide exercises that are both effective and efficient. Today, both counter-terrorism and homeland security are at the forefront of the CAW mission.

The Asymmetric Warfare Initiative (AWI) Exercise series began in October 2003 with AWI Exercise FY03 (AWI-03), at Port Hueneme, CA and followed by AWI-04(South), in August 2004 in the Los Angeles harbor area. During 5-7 October 2004, CAW completed AWI Exercise FY04 North (AWI-04N), the third of the AWI series. This most recent Terrorism Response exercise was developed around a Pacific Northwest scenario that included related terrorist events stretching from the Strait of Juan de Fuca through Elliott Bay and Seattle, to the Port of Tacoma.

Exercise Development

AWI-04N was developed by working closely with the participants to design the exercise from the "bottom up." It was a key tenet of the development process that the participants established the principal exercise objectives, and then worked with CAW exercise planners to script a scenario that established a hypothetical, but credible, basis for the exercise activities. The general purpose was to provide dynamic and realistic learning environments, at both the operational and tactical levels, and to create an exercise environment with robust interaction among regional federal, state, and local agencies. The events in that scenario were designed to meet participants' intra-organizational exercise requirements while creating multi-agency interaction among response agencies throughout Puget Sound and Washington State.

Exercise Design

AWI-04N was not single event, but both a preparatory tabletop exercise and the recent full-scale exercise with both live and simulation components. Together, these two exercise methods provided a variety of complex scenario-driven experiences, including multi-agency command and coordination activities, and responses to suspicious vessels, mass casualties, destruction of critical infrastructure and the threat of weapons of mass destruction.



AWI-04N Table Top Exercise Aug 17-18, 2004 at the Fort Lewis Mission Support Training Facility

The AWI-04N Tabletop exercise (17-18 August) surfaced some key communication issues that were addressed and resolved prior to the full-scale exercise, precluding these same issues from affecting the live event. It was attended by more than 80 participants from all levels of government within the region and representatives of several Canadian agencies.



USCG and DHS ICE Officials Boarding a Ship in the Straits of Juan de Fuca During the AWI-04N Exercise

The full-scale exercise component of AWI-04N consisted of a carefully crafted series of interrelated live play and computer simulated events, all occurring at the pace of real time. The scenario was linked to AWI-04 South, allowing for early intelligence buildup (intra and inter agency) and a contextual background for decisions, particularly early in the sequence of events. Live play included United States Coast Guard (USCG) and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) vessels and crews, Tacoma Police including Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Teams, Port of Tacoma Security and Administrative personnel, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) SWAT and Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT), and the National Guard Civil Support Team (CST) and CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP). Other real players were in Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) and Incident Command Posts (ICPs) responding to both live play and computer simulation events happening events happening at the tactical level.

The computer simulation element was supported by the Fort Lewis Battle Command Training Center (BCTC) using the simulation systems that drive most of the US Army and Joint Service exercises. The BCTC staff worked with CAW and participant planners in the design of the exercise, particularly the preparation of the simulations to drive key events. These simulations represented tactical level play, to stimulate activities within an ICP or EOC, and other operational level Command and Control elements. This use of simulations reduces the need for more costly role players, translating into a considerable savings in exercise costs. BCTC facilities also housed the Exercise Control Center (ECC) as well as providing some participants with mock-up ICP/EOCs in the Mission Support Training Facility (MSTF). The ECC facility displayed the video, audio and digital data input that provided controllers with the situational awareness needed to monitor and influence exercise events in the field. The MSTF was also the location of several of the participants' command facilities and other elements not deployed to field locations and was the site for the post-exercise Hot Wash. Simulation-driven events included a USCG Maritime Rescue Operation and Mass Casualty processing through Seattle FD and the King and Pierce County Hospitals Disaster Medical Control Centers (DMCC), and a Highway Infrastructure destruction event.

The live exercise began with a USCG boarding of a suspicious vessel and the finding of materials of significant Intelligence value. DHS ICE Marine Unit was notified and subsequently boarded the vessel, received the material and transmitted it to the Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) for analysis. Events unfolded rapidly from that point, with increased Maritime Security (MARSEC) level preparations at the Port of Tacoma, responses to actionable Intelligence, and deployment of tactical response and support units to the Port area. In parallel with these events, there was a USCG Maritime Rescue Operation with heavy casualties requiring processing through the Seattle FD and King County DMCC. This event was followed by heavy damage to the Puyallup River bridge over Interstate Highway Five (I-5), requiring Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) and State Police (WSP) response to assess damage, manage traffic and restore the roadway.

The final exercise events used a table top format to discuss the transition to the recovery phase, showing greater DOD involvement with the Defense Coordinating Element and the Federal Coordinating Center standing up, ready to provide Military Support to Civil Authorities.

Participants

Participants include representatives from;

- Department of Homeland Security (US Coast Guard, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- DOD (Western Region Medical Command, Federal Coordinating Center, 4th Brigade Defense Coordinating Element)
- WA State Emergency Management Department (EMD)
- WA State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)
- WA Department. of Health – (Radiological Protection)
- WA State Patrol (WSP)
- FBI (Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF), Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT), Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT)
- WA National Guard (Joint Operations Center, 10th CST, CERFP)
- Puget Sound Vessel Traffic System
- Port of Tacoma
- Tacoma Police Department
- Tacoma Fire Departments (incl. Tacoma City EOC)
- Seattle Fire Department,
- Washington State Hospital Association (King and Pierce Co. Disaster Medical Control Centers)
- Civil Air Patrol
- Amateur Radio Emergency Services.

Support organizations included the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) and the Everett Police Department, as well as CAW and BCTC.

Outcome

Execution of the exercise went relatively smoothly, especially considering the complexity of the required interaction among participating agencies. Specific lessons related to participating agencies' performance remain the purview of those agencies, but some higher level findings from the AWI Exercise series will be addressed in a post exercise report. The most significant result of this exercise is that representatives of many of the participating agencies worked closely with some of the other participants for the first time. Together, these participants were able to explore interagency interfaces and identify information that should flow across them. Several follow on meetings among key participants were planned to address the issues raised.

Additional Information:

For more information, contact:

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Exercise Terrorist Role Player from the Everett Police Department



EMD

Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division



Terrorist Attack Subject of Governor's Executive Cabinet Level Exercise

State agency directors that lead our state from more than 20 agencies conducted a cabinet-level terrorism focused table-top exercise, and training at Camp Murray on September 27, 2004. Seventy-Two senior leaders from Washington State focused throughout the day on issues decision makers could face in a domestic terrorist attack.

General Timothy Lowenberg, the Adjutant General, opened the event with comments on the nature of terrorism, and the challenges public officials will face during an emergency, either natural or man-made. The types of issues senior leaders can face with respect to terrorism are varied and complex. Joining together as a strong leadership team is critical to facing the threat and protecting our residents.

The event, held in the state Emergency Operations Center (EOC) at Camp Murray, WA, provided the opportunity for Washington State Government senior leaders to train on issues related to facing threat of terrorism and discuss potential challenges associated with response to bioterrorism events.

Staff from the Emergency Management Division provided briefings on the EOC operations, and roles and responsibilities of state agencies as described in the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Dr. Jude Van Buren, Department of Health, delivered a detailed and comprehensive briefing on various biological threat agents to the audience. She focused her talk on Pneumonic Plague and listed several resources for participants who were interested in more information on the topic. The Center for Disease Control (CDC) has an excellent web site at: <http://www.cdc.gov/>.



Washington State Cabinet-Level Terrorism Table-Top Exercise

After an open discussion, led by Tom Fitzsimmons Washington State Chief of Staff, on State Agency Leadership in Emergencies and Disasters, the facilitated table-top exercise provided a challenging scenario to exercise agencies emergency operations roles, responsibilities, and procedures.

During the exercise informal discussions took place on the simulated emergency bio-terrorism attack at a large fair in "Evergreen County." The attack included the various emergency phases from initial attack through recovery for the hypothetical effects of the "plague" on our population.

During the exercise, the facilitator asked probing questions to elicit information from the various state agencies represented. It was an interactive and enthusiastic group that worked together to discuss and practice state agencies joint response for emergencies and recovery.

Some of the issues discussed included:

- Communicating information between state agencies, local government, federal government, non-governmental agencies, the private sector and citizens effectively in the face of attack from an unseen source.
- Why and how do bio-terrorism attacks present special challenges to decision makers?
- How do we protect lives, property, the environment and the economy while implementing disease controls that disrupt commerce and impinge on individual freedom of choice?

The exercise enhanced the collaborative leadership knowledge of emergency management in the state, the dangers facing the state from terrorist attacks, and roles and responsibilities in disasters.

For more information please contact: Washington State Emergency Management Division, Maillian Uphaus, (253) 512-7062 or m.uphaus@emd.wa.gov

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FFY05 Homeland Security Grant Update

On October 9, 2004, the U.S. Senate approved a conference report initiated in the House-Senate Appropriations Conference Committee. This action authorizes \$32 billion in discretionary spending for homeland security in Federal Fiscal Year 2005. The bill is being sent to the President for final signature. Until the bill is signed by the president, these numbers remain preliminary and are subject to change.

The preliminary federal appropriation includes the following for State homeland security efforts:

State Homeland Security Formula-Based Grants:	\$1.1 billion
Urban Area Security Initiative Grants:	\$1.2 billion
Law Enforcement Grants:	\$400,000

The above amounts represent the federal level appropriations and do not delineate how the funds will be allocated at the State levels. Department of Homeland Security will determine the allocation method to the States and the UASI jurisdictions. The State allocations are expected within 60 days of the legislative enactment.

For more information on the FFY04 Homeland Security Grant Program, please contact Arel Solie, EMD Homeland Security Program Manager at (253) 512-7468 or a.solie@emd.wa.gov.

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Washington ports receive \$3 million in federal port security grants



Funding helps but more dollars needed to meet operational and other expenses

Six Washington ports will receive slightly more than \$3 million in the fourth round of port security grant funding, the federal Department of Homeland Security announced recently. The money will be used for access controls, lighting, gates and fencing and additional equipment to help enhance the physical security at marine cargo and passenger terminals.

Besides the ports of Everett, Longview, Olympia, Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver, USA, four other Washington grant recipients also received federal funding that totaled \$5.85 million to the state. "Washington's ports are working hard to ensure the safety of our marine terminals and our citizens," said Eric Johnson, Washington Public Ports Association assistant director. "It is critical that ports receive the federal funding we need to continue this work."

The federal Department of Homeland Security distributed nearly \$49.5 million to 154 projects nationwide. There were approximately \$650 million in requests for 1,181 projects. The U.S. Coast Guard has said ports will need to spend UP TO \$7.3 billion on enhanced security measures over the next 10 years to comply with new federal regulations mandated with first-year funding needs estimated at \$1.125 billion.

This round's list of recipients and projects:

Port of Everett, surveillance equipment, \$1,340,000; Port of Everett, access control gates, \$220,000; Port of Longview, physical enhancements such as fencing and gates, \$96,000; Port of Olympia, physical enhancements, \$75,000; Port of Seattle, protective film for glass, \$263,200; Port of Seattle, cruise terminal vehicle barriers/access controls, \$160,000; Port of Seattle, portable radiation detectors/access controls, \$21,270; Port of Tacoma, perimeter lighting/physical enhancements at Blair Terminal, \$219,150; Port of Tacoma, perimeter fencing and gate enhancements at Washington United Terminal, \$584,664; Port of Vancouver, USA, perimeter fencing, \$22,771.

Federal funding has gone toward physical improvements, not operational costs. Federal security mandates also include security drills and exercises, among other requirements, not covered by the grants.

Other Washington recipients included:

Rainier Petroleum Corp., Pier 15 security enhancements, Seattle, \$80,000; Argosy Cruises, Pier 54-57 access controls at Port of Seattle, \$64,400; Kitsap Ferry Co. LLC, physical enhancements at Seattle and Bremerton, \$137,925; Washington State Ferries, access controls and monitoring at Seattle, Anacortes, Port Townsend and Tacoma, \$2.5 million; U.S. Oil & refining Co., video camera surveillance, \$70,000.

"Washington's ports appreciate the support from the federal government in meeting security requirements," said Johnson. "This investment in the safe flow of cargo – which means jobs for citizens in our state – should continue."

For more information please contact: Matthew Erlich, Communications Manager, Washington Public Ports Association at 360-943-0760 or merlich@washingtonports.org

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[COPS Program Awards \\$82.6 Million to Support Interoperable Communication Systems for First Responders](#)

The Department of Justice Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) awarded on Sep 16th awarded \$82.6M nationally to 23 communities in 17 states to develop interoperable communication networks. Here in Washington State the City of Seattle was awarded \$4,085,164 and the City of Tacoma was awarded \$1,609,791.

The grants will cover the purchase of communication equipment, enhancements to communication infrastructures, data information sharing systems and project management expenses associated with upgrading interoperable communication systems.

The grants were awarded under the COPS Interoperable communications Technology grant program, which seeks to increase the number of integrated communication and data systems used by neighboring law enforcement, fire service, and emergency medical service agencies. Each grantee is required to provide a 25 percent match of the federal funds.

During the process the two largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) from each state and U.S. territory as well as the 50 largest MSAs in the country were selected to apply for the grants ensuring that large cities and small towns had access to the program. Seventy-eight of the invited MSAs applied, and 23 applications were funded.

In addition to Interoperable Communication grants, COPS provides law enforcement agencies with an array of community policing training and technical assistance resources. Since 1994, COPS has made grants to more than 13,000 state and local law enforcement agencies to hire over 118,000 community policing officers, investing more than \$10.6 billion nationwide.

For more information call the COPS Office Response Center at 1-800-421-6770 or visit COPS Online at www.cops.usdoj.gov



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Washington State Citizen Corps has received a Grant from the Department of Homeland Security/FEMA to develop a curriculum for individuals with various disabilities utilizing the standardized Community Emergency Response Training (CERT) curriculum. CERT is one program under Citizen Corps, which empowers residents to prepare and provide training on what to do and how they can support their community and first responders during times of disaster.

The CERT grant funding will allow us to look at the current curriculum and adapt and mitigate issues related to the training, so that everyone, no matter their capabilities can be trained. Washington State Citizen Corps has established a working group, which includes local, state and federal partners to bring together experts in emergency management, training and working with individuals with disabilities to help develop the curriculum.

The final piece of this project will be a Train the Trainer program hosted during April, which is Washington State Disaster Preparedness Month. We will bring together twenty (20) to thirty-five (35) individuals, with disabilities themselves, to be part of a pilot program and they will be the first individuals to receive this new CERT Training. They will then be our first group of trainers with skills to address Community Preparedness Training to include all residents of our communities.

If anyone is interested in additional information or to participate in the planning and curriculum review please contact: Karin Frinell-Hanrahan, Citizen Corps/CERT Coordinator, WA Commission for National & Community Service Office of Financial Management 410 11th Avenue SE PO Box 43113 Olympia WA 98504 3113 Phone: 360.725.5290 Fax: 360.586.3964 E-mail Karin.Frinell-Hanrahan@OFM.wa.gov



FY04 Metropolitan Medical Response System Grants Announced

The Department of Homeland Security announced on Sep 30th that more than \$46M in Metropolitan Medical Response System grants for FY04 recipients. The 110 grants were to 114 MMRS jurisdictions throughout the United States. There are two recipients in the State of Washington: Seattle Fire Department (\$250K Capability Focus and \$150K Sustainment) and the Spokane City/County Department of Emergency Management (\$250K Capability Focus and \$150K Sustainment).

The Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) Program began in 1996 and currently is funded by the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The primary focus of the MMRS program is to develop or enhance existing emergency preparedness systems to effectively respond to a public health crisis, especially weapons of mass destruction (WMD) events. Through preparation and coordination, local law enforcement, fire, hazmat, EMS, hospital, public health, and other "first response" personnel plan to more effectively respond in the first 48 hours of a public health crisis.

The MMRS program originated in the Department of Health and Human Services in 1996 and transferred to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in March 2003. As part of Homeland Security's "one-stop-shop" grant coordination the Homeland Security's Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness (SLGCP) will assume responsibility for MMRS in October 2004.

There are three categories of grant awards:

Capability Focus Areas (\$250K/jurisdiction). Prepares localities to respond to new threats posed by WMD events such as the detonation of a dirty bomb. All MMRS jurisdictions are eligible to receive Capability Focus Grants if they applied for them.

Sustainment (additional \$150K/jurisdiction). Covers the planning, training and equipment needed to maintain a locality's capability to respond to the human health needs of community members impacted by a mass casualty incident. MMRS jurisdictions that completed the program's baseline capabilities are eligible to receive Sustainment Grants if they applied for them.

Special Project Awards (funding amounts from \$25K - \$640K). Recognizes jurisdictions that develop innovative solutions to local problems and publicize their applicability to localities across the nation.

Additional MMRS program information is available at <http://mmrs.fema.gov>

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Washington State Homeland Security Newsletter
Guest Column
Glen Woodbury

October 14, 2004

Along with Training, Homeland Security “Education” also Necessary

The “all hazards” approach to the threat of terrorism is well suited as long as we recognize that “terrorism” and “homeland security” are not synonymous terms. Applying existing practices and policies that addressed our preparedness for all other events is *mostly* appropriate to address the ever increasing threat of attacks from human beings who are intent on changing our political, social and cultural views of the world. The need to train our officials, responders, and citizens to a much higher level of readiness than we have prepared them for against Mother Nature’s emergencies and facility accidents is correct and appropriate. Since terrorist acts could involve elements of destructiveness and psychological consequences that would exceed the traditionally accepted level of preparation, more and better training is necessary.

But the training and exercising efforts to enhance our preparedness to respond and recover from acts of terrorism do not enhance our ability to deal effectively with the rest of the evolving dynamic that is *Homeland Security*. In its most strategic sense, Homeland Security is not a discipline, it is not a program, it is not an agency and it is not an administrative activity; Homeland Security is an objective. Much like National Security, to which the vast majority of federal funds have been targeted since the country’s inception, Homeland Security is a desired “state of being.” Additionally, the national defense of our nation against other countries and bad actors outside our borders has been redefined to include our *homeland defense* to defeat the threat of intentional aggression within our domestic boundaries. These newly defined national priorities have created a dynamic interaction of local, state, and federal governments, the private sector and the international community. The interactions required to effectively support the national objective of Homeland Security require new policies, new doctrines, and new relationships that can not simply be the result of incremental enhancements of our existing practices and procedures. The requirements to achieve Homeland Security are vastly complex, potentially expensive, often controversial, and hopefully long-lasting. This objective will be achieved through the leadership and service of dedicated officials, front-line responders, first “preventers”, and the private sector and individual citizens. But just “training” will not help our officials and leaders effectively operate within the complex, dynamic and multi-dimensional environment that is “Homeland Security.”

Just as terrorism and Homeland Security are not synonymous, we must recognize and accept that training and education are not as well. The emphasis, resource application and urgency to train ourselves to prevent, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism and all other hazards is proper. But we must make similar investments and resource sacrifices to achieve a higher level of capacity and capability to succeed in this more complex dynamic. Only then, will we be increasing our knowledge, skills and abilities across the spectrum in order to realize this most important objective: to secure and defend the homeland.

Familiarity of emergency response operations, disaster rule applications, effective communications techniques, and executive administration are all examples of the basic knowledge that our leaders and officials must possess. But to be effective in the development, advocacy, and

implementation of policies and actions that truly prevents or reduces the impacts of terrorism; leaders must also be *educated* in the background of the hazards they face. They must be knowledgeable of the human reactions to these threats, other comparative approaches to the hazard and, most importantly, be given the tools to effect prevention measures and policies that may eliminate the hazards or consequences from ever occurring in the first place. A potential curriculum for our homeland security leaders could be modeled from that provided by the Naval Postgraduate School's Center for Homeland Defense and Security in their accredited masters program. This curriculum includes topics covering Homeland Security policies and strategies, asymmetric conflict, policy analysis and research methods, civil-military relations for homeland defense and security, comparative governments and their policy experiences, critical infrastructure analysis, information technology management, law enforcement and judicial issues, strategic planning and budgeting, intelligence organization, and fear management and the psychology of terror. Very few of the leaders and managers who we are relying upon to achieve Homeland Security will be able to attend a rigorous graduate level education schedule in-residence, so these valuable tools and educational opportunities must be made available through other methods as well. On-line certificate programs, multi-day executive education seminars, and an unrestricted sharing of Homeland Security curriculum among institutes of learning are all avenues for the delivery of this critical knowledge.

The state of Washington has embarked on an aggressive, well-resourced and innovative program to provide more training, for more responders, for the more dramatic requirements of responding to and recovering from acts of terrorism, especially those that may involve a Weapon of Mass Destruction. The increase in the volume, the quality of the training and its delivery is vitally needed and is recognized as a priority in the statewide strategy and effort. However, preparedness and prevention are about more than just training, it is also about strengthening our nation's critical thinking ability as well. Not only should today's leadership demand higher educational opportunities to build their own strategic, policy and organizational design capacities; they must also sacrifice the time and resources necessary for *tomorrow's* leaders to achieve the necessary capabilities to take charge of this critical effort in the long term.

Glen Woodbury is a faculty member and Associate Director of Executive Education Programs at the Naval Postgraduate School's Center for Homeland Defense and Security; Monterey, CA. He served as Washington State's Emergency Management Division Director from August 1998 - June 2004 and as the President of the National Emergency Management Association from April 2002-September 2003.

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Washington State Emergency Management Council

TASK FORCE ON LOCAL PROGRAMS

NEWS UPDATE: Task Force on Local Programs Final Report

The local ability to respond effectively to any emergency is central to the [broader] system of emergency management in Washington State.

—Washington State Emergency Management Council

Local government's primary responsibility is to protect lives, preserve property and the environment, and protect public health. These public goals are supported in Washington State by a statewide system of emergency management, created from a network of local, state, and federal disaster preparedness programs, emergency response agencies, disaster recovery organizations, and countless other public and private partners. The discipline of emergency management coordinates the efforts of these many partners. It mitigates, plans for, and coordinates response to and recovery from natural and human-caused disasters that exceed the capacity of individual local response agencies.

In 2003, the Washington State Emergency Management Council (EMC) created the Task Force on Local Programs to look at "the state of emergency management" in Washington's counties, cities and tribes. The EMC asked the Task Force to conduct this study as part of its annual report to the Governor on statewide emergency preparedness.

Task Force Objectives

The Task Force was chartered to: 1) clearly define existing requirements for emergency management in Washington State; 2) examine the current local capability to provide comprehensive emergency management, and meet newly identified responsibilities such as counter-terrorism and homeland security planning; 3) identify what local programs need to effectively meet defined responsibilities; and 4) develop recommendations to align local abilities with current and future risks and requirements.

This study was designed to identify the strengths and the gaps in local and tribal governments' ability to mitigate, plan for, respond to, and recover from the unique combination of hazards that exist in Washington State—both natural and human-caused.

All disasters are local disasters. Local jurisdictions—county and city—and tribes are therefore our first line of defense and recovery from both natural disasters and human-caused chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive accidents or terrorist acts.

Washington is recognized across the nation for the strength of its emergency management and disaster response, as well as for its recent efforts to prepare for terrorism and other domestic threats. In Washington, the personal dedication of individual emergency managers is sustaining current levels of capability in our local programs.

The survey findings and research results of this study demonstrate, however, that inconsistencies in the statewide system of emergency management impede local programs' abilities to ensure basic levels of disaster preparedness. Disparities in the organization, staffing and funding of local programs have led to a patchwork of capable and less-than-capable emergency management programs that compromises effective statewide disaster response.

Homeland Security and Emergency Management

Since September 11, 2001, counter-terrorism and homeland security planning have placed significant new requirements on local emergency management programs. In Washington, these new requirements are being integrated into an existing all hazards approach to emergency management. In this report, as in a growing number of local programs, "emergency management" and "all hazards" includes activities related to both counter-terrorism and homeland security.

Background

In 2003, the Washington State Emergency Management Council (EMC) created the Task Force on Local Programs to look at "the state of emergency management" in Washington's counties, cities, and tribes. The EMC has asked the Task Force to conduct this study as part of its annual commitment to report to the Governor on statewide emergency preparedness. This study was designed to identify the strengths and the gaps in local and tribal governments' ability to mitigate, plan for, respond to, and recover from the unique combination of hazards that exist in Washington State—both natural and human-caused.

The results of this study identify the strengths of emergency management in Washington State, as well as the challenges local programs face.

Recommendations

The recommendations included in this study reflect the survey and research findings as well as the analysis and conclusions of the Task Force on Local Programs. They aim to create significant, long-lasting improvement in the system of emergency management in Washington State. The Task Force recognizes, however, that achieving such systemic change will require more than just the recommendations identified in this report. The Task Force believes successful implementation will require an ongoing state-level commitment to local programs, a stable statewide fund and funding source to support local disaster preparedness and mitigation, and significant outreach efforts to provide the needed training and education.

The Task Force has identified:

- Recommendations for systemic change to restructure and improve the statewide system
- Recommendations for administrative action to strengthen the statewide system
- Recommendations for legislative action
- Immediate next steps

The full text of the report to include the strengths, challenges, recommendations and findings is available at http://www.emctaskforce.org/TaskForceReport/REPORTFINAL_090204.pdf

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Washington Statewide Homeland Security Strategic Plan

The strategic action plans completed by state agencies, associations and commissions have now increased to (75) completed action plans. State agencies recently submitted project action plans for prioritization and potential future funding in support of the Statewide Homeland Security Strategic Plan. These project action plans have been added to the 2004-2005 Action Plans on-line <http://www.emd.wa.gov/site-general/wahsas/wa-hsas-idx.htm> (the first bullet underneath the Strategic Action Plans that says 2004-2005 Action Plan Summary Matrix).

Currently the Washington State Domestic Security Infrastructure is reviewing the state level initiatives and prioritizing in accordance with strategic plan strategy # 7.3.1, "Develop and maintain a state homeland security priority list to fund when resources are available."

In addition to the completion of the action plans and prioritization of initiatives there is a on-going effort to revise and update the Washington Statewide Homeland Security Strategic Plan to include the detail found in the action plans and add performance measures, lead agency designations, strategy implementation steps, action plan cross reference and priorities. With this revision is an evolutionary process of streamlining and combining objectives to clarify and eliminate redundancy and add objectives to fill the "gap" for areas not covered. Along with this revision effort we would appreciate any thoughts and recommendations for changes to the below point of contact. Anticipate a revised strategic plan to be published in the Feb - Mar 05.

For more information or to provide recommendations for the Washington Statewide Homeland Security Strategic Plan please contact: Nancy Bickford, Washington Military Department, (253) 512-7712 or Nancy.Bickford@mil.wa.gov

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State Homeland Security Information E-Mail Distribution List and Newsletter Information

The Washington Military Department distributes daily the Homeland Security information provided to the Washington Homeland Security Advisor from a variety of sources to include the Department of Homeland Security. If you would like to join this distribution list please e-mail Joe Huden, Special Assistant to the Director of the Washington Military Department at: Joe. Huden@mil.wa.gov or call (253) 512-8108.

For comments, recommendations or contributions to this newsletter please contact: Nancy Bickford, WA Military Department, HLS Strategic Planner, (253) 512-7712, Nancy.Bickford@mil.wa.gov. Copies of this newsletter are available on the Military Department Emergency Management Division website at <http://emd.wa.gov> and click on the Homeland Security button.

Homeland Security publications and newsletters are available on the Washington State Emergency Management website at: <http://emd.wa.gov/site-general/wahsas/wa-hsas-idx.htm>

Published every two months (Feb, Apr, Jun, Aug, Oct, and Dec) articles may be contributed to Nancy Bickford, WA Military Department, HLS Strategic Planner, (253) 512-7712, Nancy.Bickford@mil.wa.gov for publishing. The due date for articles is the 15th of the month the newsletter will be published in.

Acronyms Used in This Newsletter

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AACC	American Association of Community Colleges
AWI	Asymmetric Warfare Initiative
BCTC	Battle Command Training Center
BSE	Bovine Encephalopathy (BSE or mad cow disease)
CAW	Center for Asymmetric Warfare
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CERT	Community Emergency Response Training
COE	Center of Excellence
COPS	Community Oriented Policing Services
CST	Civil Support Team
DIS	Department of Information Security (Washington State)
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DMCC	Disaster Medical Control Centers
ECC	Exercise Control Center
EMC	Emergency Management Council
EMD	Emergency Management Divisions (WA Military Dep.)
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HMRT	Hazardous Materials Response Team

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ICE	Immigration and Customs Enforcement (DHS)
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IEMC	Integrated Emergency Management Course (FEMA)
IT	Information Technology
JTTF	Joint Terrorism Task Force
LOE-0	Limited Objective Experiment Zero
MARSEC	Maritime Security Level
MMRS	Metropolitan Medical Response System
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
MS-ISAC	Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center
MSTF	Mission Support Training Facility
NAVAIR-WD	Naval Air Systems Command – Weapons Division
NGCERFP	National Guard Chemical Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Conventional High Yield Explosives (CBRNE) Enhanced Response Force Package
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NORTHCOM	U.S. Northern Command
NPS	Naval Post Graduate School
RHSCD	Regional Homeland Security Coordination Districts
SHSGP	State Homeland Security Grant Program
SLGCP	DHS Office of State and Local Government Coordination & Preparedness
SWAT	Special Weapons and Tactics
RTII	Regional Technology Integration Initiative
UA	Urban Area
UASI	Urban Area Strategic Initiative
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
WACIRD	Washington Computer Incident Response Center
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WAOL	Washington On-Line
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WSF	Washington State Ferries
WSDA	Washington State Department of Agriculture
WSDOT	Washington State Department of Transportation
WSP	Washington State Patrol

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